NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1867.

EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Russian Legation at Washington communicates the following dispatch to the Secretary of

"ST. PETERSEURS, May 15 .- The treaty is ratified Bodisco carrier it back immediately.

PRUSSIA.

Bestin, May 15.-Evening-A report which has beca in circulation, that the Prussian Government has bought, or was seeking to buy, a fleet of American iron@sds, is efficially denied by the Prussian Navalasthorities.

LONGON, May 15-Evening.-Conflicting accounts lave been received here as to the result of the recent military operations in the Island of Candia. Several engagements have taken place, and both the Cretans and the Turks claim successes; but the latest dispatch received from Athens asserts that the Turkish army under the command of Omar Pasha has been defeated in ageneral battle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOF, May 15 .- A vessel has been chartered here for the purpose of laying the submarine telegraph cable between Florida and the Island of Cuba-

FALMOUTH, England, May 15 .- The ship Ivanhoe, Capt

Chestney, sailed from this port for San Francisco. LONDON, May 15 .- Evening:- Intelligence has been re last reported at Swatow, Feb. 12, was wrecked in the Chinese sea, and that all the crew who had escaped from the shipwreek, except one, were murdered where they

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 15-Noon.-Consels for meney, 924; U. S. Pive Twenty bonds, 722; Illinois Central Railway shares,

164: Brie Railway shares, 412. Afternoon. -- Consels for mones, 224; United States Fivetwenties, 722; Illinois Central shares, 764. Eric Railway shares have advanced a since the noon report, and are

Evening.-Consols closed steady at 921 for money American securities closed at the following quotations United States Five Twenties, 724; Blineis Central shares,

PRANKFORT, May 10-Evening - United States bonds

LIVERPOOL, May 15-Noon.-Cetton active; estimated sales to-day, 20,600 bales; Middling Uplands, 112d.; Mid-Hing Orleans, 111d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Wheatmia at 14/6. Corn, 42/3. Barley, 4/9. Oats, 3/7. Peas, Frovisions without alteration. Pork, 77/6. Beef, 425/. Bacon, 39/. Lard, 5246. Cheese, 60/. Petroleum-Spirits, 11d.; Standard White, 1/3. Pot Ashes, 34/. Spirits urpentine, 353/. Rosin-Common, 6/3; Fine, 13/. Talow, 43/6. Clover Seed, 57/.

Afternoon.-The Cotton market continues active and prices have advanced id. per in since the noon report. Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Peas are without change; Corn has declined ad., and is now quoted at 42/. Provisions

ing.-The activity in Cotton continued throughout the day, and the market closed firm at the following auquotations: Middling Uplands, 112 w114d. Middling Orleans, 11id. The sales of the day amounted to 20,000 bales. The market for Breadstuffs is quiet. Corn ern at 42/ per quarter. Wheat-Quotations unchanged. Barley, 4/9 per 60 tb. Oats, 3/7 per 45 tb. Peas-Canadian bbl. Beef-Extra Prime Mess, 125/ per bbl. Cheese-Sales of fine American at 68 rewt. Bacon-Cumberland Cut for American. Rosin-Common Wilmington has advanced to 6/6; tine American unchanged; sales at 13/ per 34/. Petroleum-Spirito and , Standard White, 1/3.

seed Cakes, £9 15/. Oils-Linseed, £39 10/; Sperm, £131;

Afternoon-There is no change to report in the markets

Evening-Sugar steady at 24/3 for No. 12, D. S. Teor market firm; sales of Scotch Pigs at 53/6 per tun, mixed numbers. Oils steady; quotations unchanged. ANTWERF, May 14-Evening.-Petroleum closed at 43

May 15-Evening. -Petroleum-Standard White sold to day at 43 france per bbl.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Royal Mail steamship Java, Capt. Moodie, which left Liverpool at 10 a.m. on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here this morping. Her advices are three days later.

The House of Commons on the 2d inst. went inso Committee on the Reform bill, and Mr. Ayston moved his amendment reducing the preliminary period of residence

amendment reducing the preliminary period of residence from two years to one. He trusted that the Government would not, by insisting on this restriction, destroy all the credit they might gain from their avowed desire to make a liberal and generous extension of the franchise.

Sir John Pakington said that as this amendment involved no principle, he could have wished that the Government could have agreed to it. He believed that they were all anxious to settle this question, but he trusted that in the opinion of the majority it was not desirable to grant the franchise to the majority it was not desirable to grant the franchise to the majority it was not desirable to grant the franchise to the concessions already made by the Government, he hoped the Committee would not adopt the amendment.

Mr. Bright after disclaiming all intentant to have wounded the feeling of the renegade Liberals during the

wounded the geeiling of the renegade Liberals during the recess, welcomed them back, and addressed himself to the question before the House thus: Now one word with regard to the point before the committee. The right honorable member for Droitwich has quoted some words that I said at Birmingham, and he thought I need language which might be said to be damaging to, and depreciatory of, the bill of the Government in this particular. I can only tell him I beheve Lexpressed most accurately the opinion of 5500 or 6,500 offsits countrymen to whom I spoke; and looking at the dissussions which have taken place throughout the country shoth at meetings and in the newspapers, that is the opinion which has been formed by the classes affected by this particular portion of the bill. I will address what I justee to say to honorable gentlemen opposite. Some peoplessy you never convince anybody in this House. You do not change votes gerhaps, but I believe you do sometimes a little after the sentiments of those to whom you speak. At the precent time we have come to the conclusion that there should be a large extension of the borough franchise, and we are rather seeking for qualifications on which to exclude them. (Hear, hear, According to the speech of the Channellor of the Exchequer, if the Government could pick out another half million who were, from his point of view, qualified, they would have no objections to admit them, because the House has lost that absurd festror of numbers by which it was, in some degree actuated during the former discussions of this question, and particularly hist year. Hear, hear.] This is a restriction which is not founded upon any proved or suspected desqualification. It is simply a mestretion, you wish to get rid of numbers, and it is not founded an the grandiss. It is beende the question, to tell us what we proposed to do in 1834. You have made come progress since last year—langther—land it would have being the propers in the same weeks, where everybody is a reformer, must be so absurd as for go b wounded the feeling of the renegade Liberals during the recess, welcomed them back, and addressed himself to the question before the House thus: Now one word with

would be 1.800. Therefore, 300 are kept off by one year; and I take it for granted that by two years another 360 see kept out. That is an important matter. I mail places in the north of England, where the growth of houses is so large, and where there is a constant accession of occupiers, new streets, and new suburbs continually, this restrictive chause will act with great severity and with great injustice. What is the object of the clause; it cannot make any appreciable difference in the constituencies; therefore it can only be for the purpose of cutting off by an arbitrary line those persons who are quadified to vote through which great dissatisfaction will be caused to all who come under its operation. I was surprised that the honorable member for the "tower Hamlets did not refer especially to the metropolys. London, though one great city, is composed of fluor or six boroughs. If a man lived on the western side of a street and moved to the cast side—say from Marylebone to Finsbury, or from the City of London to So Ahwark—he might go on from three years to three years, and his hife night wane, and he would never get an exectoral right. I haugh.) This man might be one of the highest class of artisans, who might be obliged to make these changes in order to procure subsistence for himself and his family. I am sure the Chancellor of the Exchaquer should not defend a proposition like that. I have stated that if a man came to the defend a proposition like that. I have stated that if a man came Al laugh. This man image the one of indigeneral artisans, who might be obliged to make these changes in order to procure subsistence for himself and his family. I am sure the Chancellor of the Exchequer-should have a word to say on this question; he would not defend a proposition like that. I have stated that if a man came into a berough on the 1st of August, 1807, he would not get the franchise until the end of 1870, a period of three years and four months: and he might be five years before he could exercise that franchise. I ask hemorable gentlemen opposite, as we have got rid of so many prejudices, to get rid of this. After the general reformation of character which is now in progress, I am sure you would do well to get rid of it. This restriction is not for the purpose of lessening numbers; for, after all, the lessening of numbers would be no advantage whatsoever in the view of anything you may consider conservative, in the sense in which that word has ordinarily been used in this House. The honorable gentieman opposite must admit, if there were no argaments to the contrary, that the arrangement must be a had one, that all over 210 must come in under one provision, and all under 210 under another and unfavorable provision; and I believe that if this clause be passed as it is, the first Parliament elected under it will see a motion brought forward to abolisheit. It would begin a series of discussions on reform, which would lead on year by year to greater agitation, and in all probability you would have in a few years a general unsettlement, I am convinced that at this proposition is not to be defended by argument, and he would be inuch obliged if the honerable member for North Lancashire (Mr. Wilsen Patten)—and there is not a more just-judging man in this House—and half a dozen others would get up and say there is not much in this matter, and they did not see any reason for returning the restriction. It laughter, I do not him it worth while to use one other argument, because the House seems in some degree to

Lowe, and Mr. Marsh, voted for the amendment, and the result was received with loud cheers. Silence having been restored, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said: After the decision at which the committee has ar-

On the 3d, Sir Charles Russel rose to complain that some members of the House were published as being Vice-Presidents of the Reform League, which Association intended to outrage decency and law, in Hyde Park, on the 6th. The members were T. B. Potter, Thomas Hughes, McCullegh Torrers, P. A. Tuylor, and The O'Donoghue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose to make the

rived, it is not in my power, without further consultation

with my colleagues, to proceed with the bill which is now

following statement in reference to the division of the which took place last night on the question of residence, in the third clause of the Bill for the Amendment of the Representation of the People. I regret, myself, and I believe there are others who regret, that the discussion upon that question, which I think an important one, was of so brief a character, and of rather a hurried description. (Hear, henr.) But there are contingencies which gard to the character of the qualification as to residence. It was argued generally upon what I may call the numerical consideration on one side, as if its only object was to restrict the number of voters that might under the clause be admitted by the bill, and on the other, its merits seemed to a certain degree to depend upon and to consist of that possible result. Now, I must say myself that is not the view that I have taken of these qualifications, and particularly that of residence. Certainly it is not with a view of restricting numbers or of a centrary description that I should propose or support such a qualification. The merit, I think, of this qualification of residence depends upon the principle, not of numbers, but of locality. The great object is to secure that the voter should possess a real interest in the locality with which he is connected. [Hear, hear, That, I think, is a sound principle, and one that oralt not to be lost sight of. However, the House were of opinion that the security for connection with the locality was unnecessarily considerable, and I have brought the mater under the considerable of my colleagues, who have deliberated upon that and other points connected with the bill. Although they regret that the local principle may not be enforced as much as they desired, still after due deliberation they have not blought it consistent with their duty not te defer to the opinion of the House. (Therens, Their object has been to establish a borough franchise upon the principle of bona-fiderating and bona-fide residence. They believe that to be the sound principle, and a principle which his subject. Hear, hear, With respect to the inquiry which has just been made of me by the bonorable member for Bradford (Mr. W. E. Forster, I believe the words which I propose to insert in the third clause with respect to the point to which he refers will remove any doubt atp of the principle of such principles of the residence. They believe that to be the country and such as our principle in an anount in the p

substance of what might have been obtained. But where it is possible, without any great inconvenience and without interfering materially with any existing rights—of course all existing rights would be protected—I think it is much better to avoid interfering with previous arrangements. But this is a case, particularly ofter the vote which the klouse arrived at last night, which I think justifies the course I have expressed, and my opinion is that, with the insertion of the words of which I have given notice, and in respect of the meaning of which I think there can be no doubt, and in repealing this third clause, we shall be able to carry into full effect the vote that the Honse arrived at by a considerable, at least not an inconsiderable majority in a very full House. [Hear, hear, I that is the communication I have to make to the House, and I hope it will be satisfactory to honorable gentlemen. [Hear, hear.] THE VOUNG ON MR. AVETON'S MOTION. The following is an analysis of the division lasts on Mr.

Ayrton's motion. We find that the minority-Yeas 155was composed of 191 Conservatives (including Mr. Geo. Morris) and six Liberals. The latter were: The Hon. Major Anson, Sir George Bowyer. Lord Eleho, Earl Grosvenor, the right Hon. R. Lowe, Mr. M. H. Marsh. With Mr. Ayrton, and against the Government-Nays, 278—there exere 264 Laberals, and the following 14 Conservatives: The Hon. A. H. Baring (Theford), Mr. A. A. Bathurst, Mr. W. T. Cox (Berby), Sir W. P. Gallwey, Sir Daniel Gooch, Mr. Gilbert Greenall, Mr. James Hartley, Mr. John Laird, the Hon. H. G. Liddell, Mr. F. S. Powell (Cambridge), Sir Gico. S. Stucley, Mr. W. E. Welby, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, Mr. C. W. W. Wynn.
Out of last year's Adultamities only five avere found verage with the Government; they were the Hon. Major Anson, Lord Eleho, Earl Grosvenor, the Night Hon. R. Lowe, Mr. H. Marsh.

These of that bedg voting against the figurification. was composed of 191 Conservatives (including Mr. Geo.

mont, Col. R. M. Biddulph, Lord Ernest Ernee, the Hon. C. R. C. rrington, Bir. M. Cholmely, Mr. R. W. Duff, Lord Douke din, the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Lord R. Grosvenor, Fir. F. Doulton, Mr. H. W. Foley, the Right Hon. E. Hor Aman, Mr. Samuel Laing, Mr. G. McEvoy, Col. Packe, Mr. J. Pritchard, the Hon. C. R. Tracy. Lord Stanley Was accidentally shut out from the division. THE HYDE PARK MEETING.

Mr. Bright said that he hoped that the alarm out of doors with respect to the proposed meeting in Hyde Park was nruch less than that manifested in the House. He did. Home Secretary, or condemn anything he had done. On the question of legality he should say nothing, or whether the Government had a right to permit or prohibit political meetings in Hyde Park. He concluded from the introduction of the bill which the right henorable gentleman gave notice of last night, that the Government was not convinced of the legality of its powers to close the parks. He would, however, presume that it had the right, and that it would exercise it with all propriety and regard for the public peace. Practically if it had the right, and that it would exercise it with all propriety and regard for the public peace. Practically if it had the right, it was a right incomplete and of no effect, for it had never yet been exercised. Surely it was not unlawful for the people to enter the parks on Monday next and stand shoulder to shoulder if they were numerous. Surely it was not unlawful to speak in a loud voice, and for others to listen. He believed the Government would regard all these acts as one, and he was ready to admit that large meetings might be attended with inconvenience. Hen gentlemen opposite, especially, were too timid, and always anticipated danger. They perhaps might be justified in doing so if they lived in Paris; but among English speaking populations, whicher in the colonies, America, or in this country, no one could show that a great public meeting had led to breaches of the peace, except when, as in the case of Peterloo, it had been rathlessly interfered with. The breach of the peace on that occasion was the fault of the magistracy and the yeomanry, and the effect of it still rankled in the minds of the people of Lancashire. Last year he believed the Government acted illegally, and if they had acted, as he believed they would act on this occasion, there would have been no breach of the peace. The Government had issued what was not exactly, a proclamation, but he confessed that with all sympathy for the usual frequenters of the park, he feit that a great public meeting for great publ

Reform League, and said that but for the action of that body we should not be in the position in which we now were in respect to the subject of reform. He certainly did not intend to withdraw from the Reform League, and he was willing to take upon himself a full share of the re-

sponsibility of their proceedings. the Government was not to close the parks. He did not admit that there was any doubt whatever as to the legal rights of the Crown; and if a civil trespass were committed, there were various ways in which the question might be set at rest. In the mean time, the Government had taken every precaution to preserve the public peace, but the conduct of the Government after the people assembled in the park must depend on what took place

Sir George Grey was of opinion that the holding of a sir George Grey was of opinion that the holding of a public meeting in Hyde Park for political purposes would be illeral, and that it would interfere with the purpose for which the parks were held on behalf of the people.

Mr. Lowe arged that it was only fair to the people to teil them what would happen if they held their meeting, and quoting Mr. Walpole's language, asked whether they would be treated as trespassers and handed out of the work. handed out of the park.

No answer was given to this question, and, Mr. Neate having withdrawn his motion, the subject dropped.

This rather celebrated Irishman has been appointed Governor of Labuan and Consul-General of Borneo. The salary of the joint appointment is about \$7,000 in gold. The Queen has granted a free pardon to Toomes, who was convicted, about a year age, for rupe, on rather loubtful evidence. His case has been several times

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION ON THE PROPOSED CON-FERENCE.

The communication of Marquis de Moustier, Minster of Foreign Affairs, to the Legislative Body, was

principally as follows:

GENTLEMEN: By previous communications the Emperor's Government has had the honor to make known to you that the questions reintive to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg were remitted to the examination of the Great Fowers. Since that epoch, negotiations have been actively carried on between the different courts. A first and important result has just been obtained by these negotiations, and the Government believes that it satisfies a just sentiment of sellentude in the Corps Legislatif, by making to it the official communication of that fact. Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, are now in accord with the King of Holland, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, to open a Conference in which will be solved all difficulties relative to the Grand Duchy, and in which the international situation of that territory will be regulated on the base of its neutralization. On the initiative of his Majesty the King of Holland

LUXEMBURG AND METZ.

A Wienna correspondent of the Liberté quotes Bismarck as saying that Prussia will evacuate and destroy the Fortress of Luxemburg if France will raze the Fortress of

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Military preparations are still made at the Prussian fortresses, probably as an offset to what France is doing in that respect. At Rastadt, Cobientz (or Ehrenbreitstein). Mayence, and all along the Khine, important changes and

HUNGARIAN COMPACT WITH AUSTRIA—THE QUESTION OF FIUME.

The Hungarian Ministry who have prepared the

articles of compromise between the Diet and the Austrian Government, consisting of a code of constitutional principles and regulations, are about to present the inprinciples and regulations, are about to present the in-strument to the Diet for acceptance. It will be passed by that body, and then receive the royal sauction imme-diately after the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary.

The Imperial Government has sought to turn the diffi-

cuity which prevents the perfect reconclination between Hungary and Croatia, by convoking the deputies of Fi-nne both to the Diet of Agram and that of Pesth, with which arrangement it is probable that the Diet of Pesth will ale displeased. Hungary and Croatia both by claim to the secret of Finne, and Hungary has no other outlet toward the sea from her fertile territory.

ITALY.

WAVAL COMMISSION FOR REFORMS. The Government has appointed a commission to examine into the state of the naval service and into the conduct of all the officers, and to propose to the Ministry

THE POPE AND EDGAR MORTARA. At the celebration of the Pope's return to Rome he congregation of the canons of the Lateran and St. Peter in Vinculis. Among the seminarists educated by this order appeared Edgar Mortara, who will be remembered as the victim of a scandalous usurpation of power some years since. The soung man, who is said to be very eloquent, talented, and fine looking, had been chosen by his comrades to address the Pope in their name. The Pope replied

You are very dear to me, my son, because I acquired gon for Christ at a very great price. You cost me a heavy ranson. On your account a universal railing burst out against me and the a postolic Sec. Governments and peoples, the powerful of this world, and the journalists, who are also the strong of our days, declared war against me. Some Kings even placed themselves at the head of this seampaigh, and caused their Ministers to write diplomatic notes. All that was on your account. I pass the Kings by in allence. I do not wish to remember the outrages, he calumnles, and the maledictions promounced by an innumerable crowd of simple private persons who appeared indigmant that God had conferred the gift of his true faits on you in drawing you from the shadows of death in which your family is still plunged. They complained especially of the fate which had befallen your parents, because year had been regenerated by holy baptism, and that you had received as instruction such as it has pleased God to accord to you. And nobody, however, pilies memet, the father of all the fathering from whom schisms snatches thousands of children in Poland, or seeks to corrupt them by his permicious teaching. The per upleas well as Government; are quiet when I grown over the fate of that part of the facek of Jesus Christ, ravaged by robben in broad day; mobody moves to ran to the help of the

TESTIMON, AL TO JOHN ERICSSON. The Swedish Chambers have resolved to send John Cricsson, the celebrated engineer, and by birth a Swede. an address expressive of the gratitude of the Swedish people for the important curvices he has rendered his maker country, in designing mentions for the Swedish havy. MEXICO.

EPORT OF AN AMERICAN MESSENGER-THE LIBERAL

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15 .- The following news has been received from the Hen. L. D. Campbell: His messenger to Juarez returned to-day, having made the trip from Matamores to San Luis Potesi and back in 15 days, remaining at San Luis two days. He was in 16 days, remaining at San Luis two days. He was treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration by the Liberals. He reports that Escobedo had 35,000 men at Queretaro, and was in possession of all the roads but one, with the expectation of getting that. Maximilian was inside the city with 15,000 men. The feeling among the Liberals is very bitter against Maximilian and his native officers; and, in case of their capture, it was thought they would not be able to save them. Juarez and his generals are confident of a speedy triumph at Queretaro, and expect to be in the City of Mexico in two months. The messenger left Juarez at San Luis on the 23d ult.

QUESTIONABLE REPORTS FROM IMPERIALIST SOURCES MIRANON'S DEATH DENIED-A NATIONAL CON-GRESS AGAIN PROPOSED BY MAXIMILIAN-THE

THE CAPITAL-PRIEST OF PORFIRM DIAZ. HAVANA, May II .- By the arrival of the Spanish mail steamer Paris we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. The news is from Imperial sources and paints the aspect of affairs in glowing colors for the pseudo Empire. It is reported that the Liberal forces besieging Quaretare have been defeated and that Miramon is pressing them toward San Louis Potosi, after having sent 3,000 men to relieve the City of Mexico. Positive denial is given to the report of Miramon's death, and it is declared that he has not even been wounded. Maximilian has again proposed to convoke a national Congres, to consolidate in him the general power of the Government, or to deliver it over to the chief that congress may amount.

congress may appoint.

The Diario of this city publishes the following let-

The Diario of this city publishes the following letter:

On the 29th of April Maximilian arrived in the City of Mexico at the head of 8,000 men. Porferio Diaz, has not been able to establish a single battery on the Guadalmoe causeway, notwithstanding his occupation of it with 70 pieces of artillery, owing to the determined resistance of the Brave soldiers under the orders of Marquez.

On the arrivar of Maximilian battle was given to Porfirio Diaz, who was completely defented, lessing all his artillery and 1,500 prisoners who were immediately incorporated into the Imperial ranks.

Gen. Juan Alvarez, on hearing of the execution of the Imperial prisoners at Puebla, withdrew his forces from the command of Diaz, and intends to disband them.

Passengers by the Paris from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico say that the foregoing news is all false, except that Miramon had not been killed.

A gentleman who left the City of Mexico on the 25th of April feels sure that no one left for Vera Cruz after that date; that Marquez has about 7,000 men in the city, and has had no battle for sometime, and that he is closely besieged by Porfirio Diaz, who has 11,000 men, chiefty cavairy. He also says that Marquez had abandoned Tacanbaya and Chepultepee, look aqueducts supplying water to the city had been cut off, and no food came into it. There were, however, severalartesian wells in the city which could supply the inhabitants with water.

This gentleman spoke with a courier from Queretaro

habitants with water.

This gentleman spoke with a courier from Queretaro on the 28th, who declared that place to be more closely besieged than ever, and that the garrison were out of cangon bails and were using stones in place of them. The general opinon in Mexico was that unless assistance caine from Queretaro, and that quickly, the city would have to surrender.

We have on good authority from Vera Cruz news of the death of Gen. Pedro Baranda, and also of that of Commandante Manuel Ariza, from wounds received from the besiegers.

There are two Imperial men-of-war in the Meria Cruz, iron Clyde built steamers.

On passing Sisal the Paris received a few passengers who had taken refuge on board a Spanish brig. They reported Sisal and Merida in the hands of the revolutionists. The Paris had no communication with the shore, though she waited for hours to do so.

Gen. Manuel Cepeda is in the command of Merida. Col. Padilla was at Izamal, on his way to attack Cepeda at

Merida.

The papers of Vera Cruz, up to the 4th inst., publish no news, and are even without the diary of the siege, published until lately. They say it has not appeared for reasons "foreign to the editors," which means that the news has been suppressed by the Imperial authorities, which would not have been the case were it favorable to the so-called Empire. The return of Maximilian to the Casital, and the victory over bina would have been made much of it true, and we should have had accounts of a great waste of powder and bell-ringing at Vera Cruz in honor of the same.

honor of the same.

The Spanish brig Isabeleta had arrived at Vera Cruz
with tweaty five recruits from Havana and a quantity of
powder, ammunition, &c. Many other recruits have
gove, hence The Herald's "special" to the contrary notwithstanding, as can be easily proved.

BRAZIL.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY-APPRARANCE OF THE CHOLERA-NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR-MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have Brazilian papers to April 8. The news is not of great importance. In an article in the official journal of Rio, it is stated, with regard to the current eports respecting a fast approaching abolition of ment consider the abolition of servitude to be a Christian thity, they do not purpose to deal in a hurried manner with it, or in a way to injure vested rights and the production of the Empire; and that, under any er-cumstances, it would belong to the Legislature and not to the Exective, to determine the epoch and manner of The Government have given orders to afford free pas-

suges to the Galveston emigrants who were wrecked on the coast of Cuba, while on their voyage to the province of S. Paulo, and will, in addition, enable them to replace the implements, tools, &c., which they lost by the disasof Paulo, and will, in addition, chart of the libe implements, tools, &c., which they lost by the disaster.

In Rio Grande do Sul cholera had broken out mena-

ter.

In Rio Grande do Sui cholera had broken out menacingly at the capital, Porto Alegre, 51 persons having died of it one day. Its virulence, however, quickly abated, and at last dates the deaths from the epidemic had fallen to seven or eight daily. In the German settlements on the Pardo it had also manifested itself severely. In Pelotas were several deaths, chiefly among the slaves. The port of Rio Grande was not severely visited, and that of 8, José do Norte land hitherto entirely escaped.

At the seat of war in Paragnay the usual picket skirmishing was kept up, interspersed with a little firing from the batteries and ships; and on the 14th of March, the anniversary of the Empress's birthday, the salute was delivered into the Fort of Curupaity.

The little flotilia on the Upper Parana was operating with success against the small forts upon it, and another flotilla was taking on board a force of 4,000 men, detached from the main army, intended to unite with the 3d Corps, which was marching from Rio Grande under the Baron do Herval, and was expected to reach the Upper Parana within a few days.

The Marquis of Caxias has caused a great number of boats, carts, etc., to be prepared, and it is the general belief that the time he has assigned for effective operations is that on which the Baron de Herval's army is ready to take up its part in the programme by invading Paragnay at a point up the Upper Parana.

A visit of Mr. Washburn, the United States envoy to Paragnay, to the Marquis of Caxias, upon the 11th of March, had caused great excitement and general rumors of peace, greatly dismaying the army contractors, who at once stopped all orders. Nothing seems, however, to have resulted from it, if it had the bearing attributed to it.

A revolt had taken place on board a steamer bringing

it.

A revolt had taken place on board a steamer bringing some 200 Argentine levies to the army. These serzed the vessel above Esquina, on the Parana, and took refuge in the Chaco.

In the insurrected provinces of the Argentine Confederation the Government transport by

In the insurrected provinces of the Argentine Confederation the Government troops had recovered Rioja, and were marching on San Juan. A body of 300 were, however, surprised and captured in Cataniarca. Geb. Pannero, with the strong force of Regulara under his command, was marching on San Luiz, leaving a sufficient force to guard his communications and keep down Cor-

force to guard as equation of the Argentine Govern-Rumors of United States mediation were very current in Buenos Ayres, and a meeting of the Argentine Govern-ment, Gen. Flores, and the Brazilian Envoys, upon the Isth, was believed to be connected with the matter, the determination being to decline any negotiations to which Lopez would be party.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

FAN FRANCISCO, May 15 .- It is rumored that the Western Pacific Railroad Company has sold the franchise privilege to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Work privilege to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Work will be commenced immediately, and the road will be in operation from Sacramento to Stockton in ninety days. The decision of the Supreme Court against the De Haro Land Claim causes rejoicing among the settlers. A sainte of 300 guns was fired, and bonfires were lighted. The ship Magnet, for Hong Kopg, carries about \$500,000 in treasure. The Government officers seized a distillery yesterday, for defrauding the revenue.

THE WESTERN STEAMBOAT CONVENTION. ST. LOUIS, May 15.—The Steamboatmen's Conver-

tion passed resolutions to-day setting forth that, as laws row in force in relation to navigation and commerce row in series in relation to navigation and commerce apply almost exclusively to ocean navigation, they should be modified to suit infaud navigation, and especially high-pressure boilers and machinery; that, to avoid explosions, boilers should be constructed only of double-hammered charcost-from or steel; that the law compeling the use of lock-up valves is impolitic and unnecessary, and casts a slur on engineers; that the taxes and expenses, consisting of licenses, enrollments, inspections, hospital dues, hotel ficenses, passenger and other laxes, to which no other branch of the business is equally suisjected, bear so beavily on river steamers, many of which are of a small class; that it will either drive them from the yivers or compel them to extort money from the pairtie; that when the master of owners of a pressure casta. and man the same in accordance with law, said host or owners should not be held for damages arising out of the acts of any licensed officers. The resolutions also prescribe a rule for the measurement of steamers; and provide for the appointment of a committee to draw up a bill embodying the above points and such others as may be deemed desirable; and request the cooperation of the Secretary of the Treasury in having it pass Congress, said committee to go to Washington and engineer matters.

THE RAILROAD SUBSIDY BILLS.

VETO BY GOV. PENTON. STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. | ALHANY, May 15, 1867.

The Hon. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State: DEAR SIR: Near the close of the recent session of the Legislature the bills herewith submitted were pre sented for my approval, in which provision is made for extending the aid of the State to railroad corporations in nodes not hitherto adopted. In view of the novelty of the forms of relief proposed, and the importance of the interests involved, I think it due to the public to make a brief statement of the considerations which centrel my ection in regard to these bills.

I transmit to you without my signature the bill en titled "An act to encourage and aid the building of rail-

This is a bill appropriating public moneys to an unde fined amount-not exceeding \$500,000-to encourage and aid companies duly organized in the construction or com-pletien of railroads, and adding to the State tax one-third of a mill for that purpose. Its important provisions are as follows:

making such an appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum." The thirteenth section of the same article provides that every law which imposes a tax "shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object."

The intention of these restrictions is illustrated by the The intention of these restrictions is illustrated by the language in the 12th section prohibiting the contracting any debt in behalf of the State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein.

It was obviously the purpose of the framers of the Constitution to prohibit appropriations from the treasury, unless by virtue of a law fixing the particular sums appropriated, and distinctly specifying the particular objects to which they are to be applied.

ects to which they are to be applied.
They declare that it should not be chough even that the
pecific object or sun be distinctly defined by law, unless
o defined in the particular act making the appropriation. but there is none in any other law. The particular states to be paid and the particular objects to which they are to be applied depend on the future pleasure of the valious radirond corporations, and not on a precise declaration in the bill, of the present will of the Legislature. It is not sufficient to say that the sum appropriated by the bill, though now indefinite, will be made definite by the subsequent action of the several radirond companies; this would be to defeat the actual purpose of the prohibition. It is not even an answer to the objections to say, that though the specific objects to which the particular sums are to be applied are not distinctly stated in the bill there is a statement of the general purpose of the Legislature "to aid in the construction of radironds." The mischief it was intended to guard against by the constitutional provisions, was the appropriation of public moneys for general objects, not specifically defined in the body of the proposed act; and the remedy was to require the particular objects to be stated and submitted to each upon its own merits, to the deliberate judgment of the Legislature. Entertaining these views, I cannot affix my signature to the bill.

The bills in aid of the construction of the Oswego and Midland, and of the Southern Central Radironds, respectively, provide for the exemption from local taxation, for a limited period, of the town, city, and village bonds issued in aid of those objects, when held or owned by those residing in the counties through which the roads are to be constructed.

It may well be questioned whether it would be wise to adopt the policy of exempting securities of this class, under ordinary circumstances, from liability to taxation in common with other property; and it is not without some lesitation that I have concluded to affix my signature to those bills. The enterprises which they are designed to aid are meritorious, and the early completion of the roads is of great importance to the districts which they are to traverse. They will

tion.
In view of these considerations, and without commit-

in view of these considerations, and without commit-ting inyself as to any future action in cases not present-ing the same special aspects, I think it my duty to ap-prove these bills.

R. E. Fenton, BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Keady bill, in relation to tenement houses, was signed on Tuesday afternoon. It authorizes the Board of Health to require a more perfect system of ventilation in such houses, and to forbid, after first year, the letting of cellars and underground apartments for residences. Mr. Keady, though a Democrat, did not secure the vote of his compartisans for the measure. The number of abilis aircady signed is about nine hundred and twenty. Seventy or eighty more will be taken up as soon as the Governor has an opportunity. The bill enlarging the powers of the Board of Health has not yet been signed. In addition to the "O'Donnell Railroad bill," two other bills, one relating to the licenses and management of punk shops in the Metropolitan Police District, and the other relating to shallar shops in the Frontier Police District, have also been disapproved. Health to require a more perfect system of ventilation in THE STATE TAX.

The State tax is sure to be 7 133-208 mills on the dollar. and will embrace the following items: Uses of general fund, 24 mills; bounty debt sinking fund, 3 mills; free fund. 2f mills; bounty debt sinking fund, 3 mills; free schools, 1½ mills; canal certificate debt sinking fund, 5 mill; susquehama Railroad grant, 3-16 mill; Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad grant, 1-13 mill; awards for canal damages, ½ mill. All the other measures fell through. The endeavor to ascertain the amount of local indebtedness has not proved quite successful; but the figures all ready obtained are enormous. It appears from all the Counties and towns already reported that their indebted, ness amounted to \$188,000,000. The Counties, however, have hurried to liquidate it by the most monstrous taxation ever known outside of a monarchical Government. In one County the aggregate was nine and one-half per cent; four others exceed five per cent. They have been so successful as to reduce the aggregate to \$42,000,000 in these towns and Counties. These must be war debts, for the debt of New-York City and County is not much lower than \$40,000,000.

The Commissioners have been in session for the last week considering the various plans submitted for the new Capitol. The Commissioners, on Tuesday, finally new Capitol. The Commissioners, on Tuesday, flually resolved to reject all the original plans and make the following awards to the following persons, in consideration of the labor bestowed on the respective plans submitted. The plans are claimed as the property of the State, and subject to be adopted in whole or in part, as the Commissioners may determine. Messrs Pruyn and Harris passed a resolution, Mr. Latham dissenting, to employ Bryant & Gillman, architects, of Boston, to perfect a plan from the various plans submitted. These gentlemen refused to submit plans themselves, and signed the protest issued by the architects, in which they spoke anything but complimentary of the intelligence of the Commissioners. The following are the awards:

Millinsioners. The following are to faller. Nichola & Brown, Albany. Augustus Laver. Canada. Sachter & Harrison, New York. Watter Dickson, Albany. Wilcoz & King. Booklys. Boyden & Son, Worcesster, Mass. Total.....

It is understood that the stone to be used is similar to but used in the Treasury building at Washington. SIX RUNAWAY BOYS ARRESTED. HARRISRUEG, May 15. Six runaway boys, fra Philadelphia, were arrested to-day, and committed daying by their relatives.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

MOBILE, Ala., May 15 .- I have learned further, par

FOUR PERSONS KILLED, AND 20 WOUNDED-THE LEADER ARRESTED AND RELD TO BAIL. BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ticulars of the fatal affray of last night. As far as known, three or four persons were killed, and from 15 to 20 wounded. The leader, David Files, who fired the first shot at Chief-of-Police Charpentier, is the only one arrested. It is said that he aimed directly at Judge Kelley. He was held to bail this morning in \$5,000 by Mayor Withers, but has not yet obtained onds. It is certain that the attack on the negroes was ontinued for a considerable distance from the scene of action, as many were shot five or six squares off Shots were fired from the roof of a store kept by Mr Wolf, directly opposite the stand, and from the windows of a house kept by a man named Brooks, at the corner of Royal-st. It is believed here that shots were also fired from the side window of John Forsyth's house-editor of The Register-which overlooks the stand. I cannot vouch for the truth of this; as I sat in front of the window, and the balls must have struck behind me. Upon visiting the scene this morning, I discovered how we, who occupied the stand, escaped so well. The firing was evidently too low, as the largest number of bullet marks are on the brick work of the espanada. Five or six balls struck the front of the building to the right and left of Judge Kelly's position, but a few feet wide of the mark. The fire continued in quick succession for upward of ten minutes in the direction of the stand, and it then was indiscriminately distributed among the crowd. To add to the confusion, the fire alarm was rung. which brought an additional crowd to the spot. The rush made toward the stand was resisted by such of the gentlemen as were around. The excitement to day is so great that the investigation is postponed. The Mayor and Col. Shepherd will make a rigid inquiry into the matter. The United States troops are still posted throughout the city, a squad occupying the front of the Battle House Col. Shepherd has acted nobly. He was at the scene of the riot during the massacre, and hastened to the camp to call out the troops. He is now in Judge Kellev's room in the Battle House. The band of the 15th Infantry had all their instruments smashed, and their music scattered in the melee. Judge Kelley leaves to-day on the Government boat, which has been placed at his disposal by Col. Shepherd. He goes to Montgomery. It is not thought judicious to attempt to speak here again.

ANOTHER DISPATCH. MOBILE, Ala., May 15 .- During the melée last night the following persons were killed and wounded

ton.

Wounded.—Whites: Thomas Taylor, D. H. Hord, David Parsons of the Police; two boys, and James Barnes; Col. D. S. Sedburg, A. Goldsmith, and J. Gough, since reported dead, and D. S. Nicholson. Colored—Pierce Mitchell, and in addition a number of men, white and colored, who were slightly injured and whose names are not known.

All is perfectly quiet to-day, and there will be no further disturbance. Judge Kelley has been in vited by Mayor Withers to remain and speak in public, and offered the protection of all good citizens. Col. Shepherd also offered him military protection, but Judge Kelley declined the offers and left for Montgomery to-day. A call appears in the morning papers signed by many of the best citizens of Mobile, for a meeting to express unqualified condemnation of the parties engaged in the disturbance of the meeting last night.

VIRGINIA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

RICHMOND, Va., May 15.—J. R. Hayward, charged with using incendiary language at a public meeting, was to-day held to bail in \$4,000 to keep the peace.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. A Republican mass meeting was held at Austin, April 27, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of removing all restrictions in the State Constitution on account of race, extending the benefits of the school fund to colored as well as white children, and requesting the Executive Committee to call a State Convention. In accord-

ance with this request, the following call has been issued: In accordance with a resolution of the mass meeting of Republican Union men of Traves County, held at the halk of the House of Representatives on Saturday hast, the 2th, we hereby issue a call for a general State Convention of the Republican Union men of the State, to meet in the City of Houston on the 4th day of July next, to be composed of delegates to be chosen in the various counters of the State, in such manner and in such numbers as the loyal men in each county may direct. The object of the convention will be to perfect an organization of our party throughout the State, and to endeavor to restore peace and harmony to our country upon the bread basis of equal justice to all by an acceptance in good faith of the recent acts of Congress providing for the reconstruction of civil Government in the Rebel States.

J. L. HANNES,

J. L. HAYNES,
JACOB RANEY,
Chairmen, Executive Committee, THE FREEDMEN.

CIRCULAR RELATIVE TO INTEMPERANCE. Major-Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freed-men's Bureau, aunounces that information has been received from Virginia and South Carolina that intemperance among the freedmen is on the increase. Gen. perance among the freedmen is on the increase. Gen, Howard states that already a movement is on foot in this city, having in view a thorough organization, so as to enable the colored people to exert all the power possible to prevent the evil in question. The sons of, Tempererance, in their Grand Divisions, retain the old bigotry, and decline to extend their Order to save men of dark skins from drunkenness, except it be upon condition that there shall be complete and enforced separation. He therefore expressed a hope that the officers and agents of this bureau and the agents of the different benevolent associations working for the elevation of the colored people will take immediate measures to organize associations of colored people (never excluding the whites) under the name of "The Lincoln Temperance Society." There is great appropriateness in the name, from the well-known character of Mr. Lincoln, and from the love the freedmen bear him, Gen. Howard instructs the Assistant Commissioners to have the names of officers or agents of the Bureau who may be intemperate men immediately reported to his office.

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15.—The financial condition of the First National Bank of this city has materially improved since yesterday. During the last two days there ias been a heavy run on the City National Bank, and it is reported that deposits to the amount of \$675,000 were drawn out, and the condition of the bank became critical. Three private capitalists, however, came forward and advanced \$510,000, which timely assistance saved the con-cern, and restored the confidence of its customers. All the banks in the city have sustained heavy drafts.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—The failure of William Crich-

T THE BORAPH TO THE TRINCYS.

ton & Son, an old, and prominent Commission and Dis-tilling firm of this city, was announced in the street to-day. The liabilities are reported at \$150,000. RAILROAD ELECTION. AUGUSTA, Ga., May 15.—The annual Convention of

ANOTHER COMMERCIAL FAILURE

the stockholders of the Georgia Railroad methere yester-day, and adjourned to to-day. John P. King and E. W. Cole were reflected President and General Superintend-

A STEAMER SUNK. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Мемрия, Tenn., May 15.—Private dispatches from Port Gibson, Miss., says the Port Gibson and Vicksburg packet Roma sunk in the Yazoo River last night. The

NEW-ENGLAND.

COVNENTION OF CAR MASTERS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15.—The National Convention of Railroad Car Masters held in this city, was attended by representatives of all the leading Railroads in the country. Several new inventions were exhibited.
They adjourned to meet at Altona, Pa., September 18, when the National Association of Car Masters will be organized.

· SALE OF THE ALLEN ESTATE IN BOSTON BOSTON, May 15 .- The Allen Estate on State-st.,

opposite Kilby-st., was sold at auction to-day for \$187.00. Two years ago it brought at auction, \$716.200, but the purphase was not consummated, owing to doubts about the fitle, which has since been made roos by the